

*Puerto Grande y Sappho Cove* - This tiny cove near Roca León Dormido has a beach and provides an opportunity to see large cactus (*Opuntia*) and other coastal plants.

*La Lobería* - A favorite site to view the sea lions near the port.

*Isla Lobos* - One hour by boat from Pto. Baquerizo Moreno is a rock named for the sea lions that congregate here. During the nesting season Blue-footed Boobies are conspicuous here.

*La Galapaguera* - The population of tortoises that

lives in a xeric area of eastern San Cristóbal is one of the most secure in the Archipelago, in part due to diligent research and management activities conducted by Park personnel for more than a decade. This is not a visitor site.

*Islote Pitt* - Many sea birds nest on this small Island.

**Jacinto Gordillo G., Delegado Cantonal INGALA-Isabela, Puerto Villamil, Isla Isabela, Galápagos, Ecuador; and Amrit Work Kendrick, Perth, Western Australia.**

## GALAPAGOS ISLAND NAMES

By: John M. Woram

In any attempt to sort out all the names that have been applied to this or that island in the Galápagos Archipelago, one usually begins with William Ambrosia Cowley, who visited the Islands in 1684. According to no less an authority than himself, he "...being the first that came to an Anchor there, did give them all distinct Names." Or so he claims in the much-edited printed edition (Cowley 1699) of his handwritten journal (Cowley ca. 1690). In the journal itself, Cowley is more restrained: "...there being in Number 15 Ilands that I have Seen: I have Named 8 of them."

Of the first of these eight, Cowley writes that "This island maketh high Land, the which I called King Charles's Island." Tradition has it that this is the Island now known officially as Santa María and popularly as Floreana. According to the journal, the other seven were: "Duke of Yorks Iland but now by the Grace of God King James the Seconds Iland, Duke of Norfolks, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Norris's, Lord Wainmans, Ld Culpeppers, and Cowlys [sic]." The change from Yorks to James reminds us that the Galápagos segment of Cowley's journal was written after the fact, for it was not until the death of Charles II in February 1685 that the Duke of York became King James II. Cowley did not hear of Charles' death until late in December of the same year, according to his printed edition. Therefore, unless Ambrosia was the Jeanne Dixon of his era, the "by the Grace of God" remark could not have been written much before 1686, even though it appears as a June 1684

entry (p. 14).

In fact, Cowley lost his onsite Galápagos notes in August 1684, when he left Captain Edward Davis and the *Batchelors Delight* to join Captain John Eaton aboard the *Nicholas*. In an entry for that month he writes "...I got neither my Journall which I had kept from Virginia, nor more than my quadrant." All else was left behind. So at some point after this date he rewrote the lost journal from memory, and then began making more-or-less daily entries in a new journal. At first glance, these might appear to begin on page 28, where for the first time the day is noted (December 22, 1684), a practice which continues throughout the rest of the journal. However, it is not until page 71 that the journal reaches the time when Cowley learned of James' accession to the throne (although this point is not actually mentioned). Since the journal is only 116 pages in its entirety, it's a safe bet that the entire manuscript now preserved at the British Library was written after October 1686, when its author finally returned to England; rummaged through his various notes, shipboard journals, and earlier recollections; put things in chronological order; and changed Yorks to James.

To return now to the details of Island names, Cowley writes of King Charles Island that "we having the Wind at South, and being on the Northside thereof, ... we could not sail to get to it, to discover what was upon it." Yet in the journal of Cowley's more-famous shipmate, William Dampier (ca. 1690) describes anchoring "at the Easter Side of the

Eastermost Iland in 16 Fathom water, hard Sand a mile from the Shoare. Capt. Eaton came to a mile to Leward of us and one of the Prizes gott to anchor at the north End of the Iland, but the other two could not fetch in. There wee went a Shoare . . . ."

The "prizes" were ships captured a few weeks earlier, and—assuming both journals are reasonably accurate—the contradiction would be resolved if Cowley had earlier been placed in temporary command of one of those vessels that "could not fetch in." Indeed, *someone* must have been placed in charge of each prize, since we can hardly expect the captives would have followed the *Batchelors Delight* and *Nicholas* of their own free will. As master of the *Batchelors Delight*, Cowley would have been a logical choice for the job. And if so, this answers the question of how Dampier did, and Cowley didn't, land at that first Island.

A casual glance at a modern map (see back cover of *Noticias*) suggests that Santa María could not possibly be the first Island observed (and named) under the conditions described by both writers. Although the shipmates of Cowley and Dampier were noted for their prowess at the rum keg, they would have had to be blind drunk or asleep (perhaps both) to sail between the present Española and San Cristóbal without seeing either one of them. As a further consideration, Dampier's description of the anchorage does not fit the rocky eastern coast of Santa María, where the modern visitor finds not hard sand a mile from shore, but rather, Champion, Enderby, Caldwell, Gardner, and Watson protruding from the water. Surely, Dampier and/or Cowley would have noticed them too.

At this point, it seems clear (to me, at least) that Cowley's Charles is none other than the present San Cristóbal, and that it could not possibly be Santa María. To support this contention, Dampier's description of the anchorage does fit this general area, as does Cowley's "it makeing high Land and low Land" (or just "high Land" in the printed work). In either case, Cowley's remark rules out Española, which is low land only.

Dampier further reinforces the case for being nowhere near Santa María, by mentioning a later voyage of Captain Edward Davis, who "went to other Islands on the West-side of these. There he found

also plenty of Brooks of good Fresh-water" (Dampier 1703). In 1712, Captain Woodes Rogers also writes in his *A Cruising Voyage Round The World* of Captain Davis, and of "the Island S. María de l'Aquada, reported to be one of the Gallapagos, where [according to Davis] there is Plenty of good Water" (Rogers 1712). Although Rogers doesn't have much confidence in Davis, the description does fit the present Santa María, which is indeed west of San Cristóbal. West of Santa María is the barren southern end of Isabela, an Island known to Cowley and Dampier although they did not reach this end of it.

Rogers' opinion of Captain Davis eventually found its way to a Galápagos chart published by Harris (1744). At the bottom of the chart we read that Captain Rogers "was deceived by one Capt. Davis's account of these Islands." The chart still turns up every now and then, often with coloring added. It is almost identical to a 1699 H. Moll chart which appears in Cowley's book, except the Moll chart credits the discovery of the Islands to Captain John Eaton, even though Cowley was still aboard the *Batchelors Delight* (or as noted, in charge of one of the prizes) when the Islands were first seen and named. At that time, the captain of the *Batchelors Delight* was John Cook. When he died shortly thereafter, Edward Davis was elected by the crew to fill the vacancy. Was Cowley peeved at losing an election? He says nothing of this, but perhaps such an event had something to do with his decision to try his luck with Eaton, and led to giving Eaton the credit on the 1699 chart. In any case, the Harris chart restores credit to Cowley, who is now identified as *Capt. Cowley*.

A map of South America from the same period, again by Moll (ca. 1700), shows two distinct and separate Islands labeled St. María de l'Aquada and K. Charles I., respectively. The former is significantly displaced westward of its true position, perhaps in reaction to Dampier's retelling of Davis's visit there. The map suggests that the separate identities of these Islands were known in the years immediately following the visits by Cowley, Dampier, Davis, and Eaton.

The subsequent mix-up came about as an inadvertent error introduced by Captain James Colnett, who visited the area in the merchant ship

*Rattler* in June 1793. Carrying on the literary tradition of his forbears, Colnett wrote his *Voyage to the South Atlantic and Round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean* (1798). In his Chapter VI, "The Gallipagoe Isles," Colnett clearly describes and positions the Islands known today as San Cristóbal and Española. However, he does not realize that San Cristóbal is in fact Cowley's Charles: "As I could not trace these isles, by any accounts or maps in my possession, I named one Chatham Isle, and the other Hoods Island" and for those who have trouble following things, he helpfully adds "after the Lords Chatham and Hood." A 1798 Galápagos chart by A. Arrowsmith is found in Colnett's book, and this may mark the first place in which Cowley's Charles is applied by mistake to the present Santa María.

The mix-up did not escape the attention of James Burney. In Volume IV of his 1816 *A Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas* (Burney 1816), he writes of an Island (Santa María) that Colnett "appears to have mistaken for the King Charles's Island of Cowley's chart. On comparing Captain Colnet's [sic] chart with Cowley's, it is evident that Captain Colnet has given the name of Lord Chatham's Isle to Cowley's King Charles Island." To reinforce the point, Burney inserts an Island to the lower center of Cowley's chart. A note below the chart states that "The Island Santa María de l'Aquada, according to the situation from Albemarle [Isabela] Island, is added from the Chart published by Mr. Arrowsmith." The general outline is identical to the Charles Island group seen in the Arrowsmith chart. To summarize, Burney has correctly placed the Island of Santa María, and restored Charles to its rightful place.

Colnett's survey came just a few months after a visit by Don Alonso Torres y Guerra, Captain of the Spanish frigate *Santa Gertrudis*. Don Alonso prepared a very rough sketch during a visit that lasted from 18 to 21 March 1793 (Torres y Guerra 1793). An enhanced copy of his chart was drawn in Lima in 1794 by Tomás de la Cruz Doblado and names 13 of the Islands (Cruz Doblado 1794). However it is difficult if not impossible to recognize any of them. What might be the largest Island, now Isabela, is labeled Cordillera de Islas (note plural) de Santa Getrudia. Is this actually Isabela, which Torres

thought to be several islands or, several islands including Isabela, Santa María, and others? Perhaps we shall never know, but in any case the orientation of the group—and perhaps of the entire chart—is skewed sufficiently to make any definitive statement a risky business.

Torres and Colnett were followed in 1813 by David Porter in the American frigate *Essex*. Not to be outdone by his British predecessors, Porter contributed his *Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean* (Porter 1815) to the literature, and the name of Porter's to the Island now known as Santa Cruz. Actually the ship's chaplain, the Reverend Adams, did the honors, on not recognizing it as Cowley's Duke of Norfolk's Island. Porter had Colnett's chart with him, on which is seen but a fragment of Norfolk; no doubt not enough to help him recognize Adams' error. Or perhaps he did recognize it but rather liked the idea of seeing his own name on a chart. In any case, Porter's name didn't stick, and it is not seen on any map but his very own, which appears in the second American edition (1822) of his work, and again in a much-abridged edition published in England as *A Voyage to the South Seas* (1823). In this edition, a previously unnamed island (probably Rábida) is labeled "Phillips's I.," with no explanation given. Perhaps none is needed; the edition was published by Sir Richard Phillips & Co. (See the previous issue of *Noticias* for comment about the actual location of Porter's Bainbridge's Rocks.)

Twenty-two years later (1835) the most famous visitor of them all arrived, sailing in the company of Captain Robert FitzRoy. While Charles Darwin busied himself with other matters, Captain FitzRoy worked on a superb chart of the Islands, which surpasses all the others in detail and accuracy. However, and although FitzRoy also thought that Charles was in reality San Cristóbal (Grant 1975), his chart did carry on the Colnett error, and in so doing perhaps legitimized it for posterity.

Another writer of some note, Herman Melville, visited the Islands in 1841 and later wrote *The Encantadas, or Enchanted Isles* (Melville 1854). Melville mentions a few of the British (i.e., Cowley and Colnett) names and invents two of his own; McCain's Beclouded Isle and Wood's Isle.

Fortunately for posterity, Herman did not draw a map.

With the possible exception of William Beebe, who reproduced Burney's adaptation of Cowley's chart in his 1924 *Galápagos: World's End* (Beebe 1924) but did not identify the source, it would seem that the world of cartography has followed the path from Cowley to FitzRoy, via Colnett. In travel literature Cowley is now all but forgotten, while Dampier is still widely admired as one of the world's finest travel writers. As for who named what, this information has also faded with the passage of the centuries. Although many of the old names remain, their origins are almost forgotten.

In 1892, Ecuador—having formally claimed the Islands in 1832—now formally renamed 13 of them in honor of various aspects in the history of—of all people—Christopher Columbus. The old Santa María de l'Aquada, honoring a drink of water, became the new Santa María, now honoring one of the great admiral's vessels. As already noted, the locals prefer to call it Floreana, although on just about every map in existence the British name of Charles still appears as well. I suppose it doesn't matter any more, what with all those other names, but it would be rather nice to see Charles again restored to his proper place, if only to honor our old friend Ambrosia Cowley, who started all the confusion so very long ago.

Since 1684, it seems that just about every visitor has brought along a new set of names, and at least one Island has collected some 11 of them (one or two of dubious origin): Carenero, Dukes, Gil, James, Olmedo, San Bernardo, San Marcos, San Salvador, Santiago, Tabac, and Yorks. And then there's the one with no name at all—Sin Nombre.

A final note: to add still more confusion to the matter of who named what, some recent accounts have attributed the journal of Dampier to Cowley, and Cowley's own journal to Davis. But in fact, Davis was probably illiterate; when captured some years later in Virginia, he signed various court depositions (Public Record Office 1688) with a sometimes-inverted letter "E."

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## Galápagos Island Names

**Island Name** A name given to one of the islands. **Boldface**; the official name of an island. *Italic*; the popular (local usage) name, only when this differs from the official name or there is no official name. [in brackets]; the name is either misspelled, or has been applied to the wrong island. The nature of the error is briefly stated in the next column.

**Named after** The person or place honored by the name. "quotes;" the English translation of an island name. 'single quotes;' the Spanish translation or transliteration of an English name.

**Named by** The person who gave the island the name listed in the 'Island Name' column. Name; the person who named the island. Name, date; an author-date citation for the book in which the name appears. Cowley xx/yy; the pages in his journal/book. (Name); the island *may* have been named by this person. **Ecuador** (x); the official name is taken from the 1892 decree, where (x) is the order in which the name is listed in the decree. *Ecuador*; the name has assumed official status through long usage, but the person who first used the name is unknown.

**Chart/Attribution** The authority for the information in the previous columns. Name, date; an author-date citation for the book which gives the information. *Name date*; engraver and date of the chart/map on which the name appears. *IOA xx*; Instituto Oceanográfico (Ecuador) chart. *DMA* or *5xx*; Defense Mapping Agency (U.S.A.) chart. For *5xx*, the full number is *22XCO 225xx*. If (*5xx*), the island appears without a name, or with some variation in name.

**Undocumented data** ?; uncertain, but thought to be as given here. ??; the missing information is unknown.

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or attribution	Official name, other name(s)
A Rock	(in Elizabeth Bay)	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1687</i>	<i>Marielas?</i>
A. Rock (another)	(east of Dassigney)	Cowley (Moll?)	<i>Herman Moll 1699</i>	Privateer's Rock
Abingdon, Abington	Earl of Abington	Cowley, /10	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Pinta
[Albania Isle]	[misspelled Albanie-y]		<i>Fleming 1894</i>	Albany
Albany	Duke of Albany	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Albanie
Albanie	Duke of Albany	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>Herman Moll 1699</i>	Albany
Albemarle	Duke of Albemarle	Cowley, 16/10	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Isabela
Anónima, Isla	"anonymous"	??	<i>Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894</i>	Sin Nombre
Avachumbi	"outer island"	Inca legend	<i>Sarmiento, 1572</i>	Isabela?
Bainbridge's Rocks	Comm. Wm. Bainbridge	David Porter, 1822	<i>Hooker 1822</i>	Rocas Gordon
[Bainbridge, Rocas]	[now misplaced east of San Salvador]	[San Salvador]	<i>545, 547</i>	Roches Pamfleys?
Baltra	[misplaced at Daphne]		<i>Fleming 1894</i>	
	(an acronym?)	USAF, WWII?	<i>U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers 1943</i>	Base Beta, Beta, South Seymour, "The Rock"
[Bambridge] Rocks	[misspelled Bainbridge]		<i>Neele &amp; Son 1823</i>	Rocas Gordon
Barrington Isle	Adm. S. Barrington	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	Santa Fe
Barrington Islet	(just off Santa Fe)	B. Lanza	<i>B. Lanza, 1974</i>	Islote de Santa Fe
Bartholomew	Lt. David Bartholomew	??	??	Bartolomé
Bartolomé, Bartholomé	Lt. David Bartholomew	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>545, 547</i>	Bartholomew
Bartolomé, Escolle de	Lt. David Bartholomew	B. Lanza	<i>B. Lanza, 1974</i>	Gran Felipe
Beagle	Lt. David Bartholomew	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>545</i>	Tiburón
Beta, Base	ship, Robert FitzRoy	U.S. Army, WWII	<i>none</i>	Baltra
Bewel Rock	code name, WWII	??	<i>Joseph Slevin, 1959</i>	Sin Nombre
Big Penguin	??	Wm. Robinson, 1957	<i>none</i>	one of Marielas
Bindlos's	after the penguins there	Cowley, /9	<i>Herman Moll 1699</i>	Marchena
[Bindloe]	Capt. John Bindlos		<i>William Hack 1685</i>	
[Bindlose]	[misspelled Bindlos's]		<i>Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894</i>	
Blanca, Roca	[misspelled Bindlos's]	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>545</i>	none
Bolivia	"white rock"	José Villamil	<i>none?</i>	Santa Cruz
Botella, La	Simon Bolívar	??	<i>none</i>	none
Bowditch, Escollo de P.	"bottle" nr. Black Beach	B. Lanza	<i>B. Lanza, 1974</i>	none
Brattle's, Bruttle	Nathaniel Bowditch	Cowley, /9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Tortuga
[Bundlaw]	Lord Nicholas Brattle		<i>L. Duperrey 1822</i>	Marchena
[Bura], Roca	[misspelled Bindlos's]		<i>IOA 20 1983</i>	
Burra, Roca	[misspelled Burra]	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>531</i>	none
	"Donkey Rock"			
Caamaño, [Coamaño]	Pres. Placedo Caamaño	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>528</i>	Jensen
Caldwell	Admiral Caldwell	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	none
Campéon	Andrew Champion	James Colnett, 1798	<i>(526)</i>	Champion
Carenero	"careening place"?	??	<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	San Salvador?
[Carlos]	[incomplete San Carlos]		<i>Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894</i>	
Carlos IV, Tierra de	Carlos IV	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	uncertain
Champion	Andrew Champion	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	Campéon
Charles's, King	King Charles II	Cowley, 13/9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	San Cristóbal

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or attribution	Official name, other name(s)
[Charles] Chatham Isle	[misplaced @ St. María]	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	
Chaves	John Pitt, Earl of C.	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	San Cristóbal
Chavez	??	??	<i>Richard Mayer 1914</i>	Santa Cruz
Colón,	??	??	<i>Nat. Geographic 1921</i>	Santa Cruz
Archipiélago de	"Archipelago of Columbus"	Ecuador	(designated as a province in 1973)	Provincia de Ecuador, Prov. de Galápagos, Las Encantadas, Islas de la Floreana, Galápagos, Las Huerfanas
Corona del Diablo	"Devil's Crown"	Ecuador	(from Devil's Rock)	Onslow
Cousins	??	Ecuador	??	Mares
Cowan Rocks	Midshp. John S. Cowan?	L. Duperrey?	<i>L. Duperrey 1822</i>	Arrecife Macgowen
	[or misspelled McGowen?]			
Cowley	William Cowley	Ecuador	545	Cowley's Enchanted
Cowley's Enchanted	William Cowley	himself, /10	<i>Herman Moll 1699</i>	Cowley
[Cowlys]	[misspelled by Cowley!]	himself, 16/	none	Cowley
Crossman	Richard Crossman	Cowley, /9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Erasmus?, Los
	[misplaced at Pinzón?]		<i>Vandermaelen 1827</i>	Hermanos, Tabaco?
Culpepper, Cullpeper	Lord Culpepper	Cowley, 16/10	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Darwin
[Culpepper]	[mislinked to Rábida]		<i>V.W.von Hagen, 1949</i>	
Dalrimple, Rocas	Alexander Dalrymple	J. Colnett?, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	Dalrymple Rock, [Privateer's Rock], Remarkable Rock, Rendezvous Rock
Dalrymple Rock	Alexander Dalrymple	J. Colnett?, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	Rocas Dalrimple
Daphne	HMS Daphne	??	547, 548	Daphne Major, Daphne Minor
Daphne Chica, Minor	HMS Daphne	Wm. Beebe, 1924	547, 548	Daphne
Daphne Major	HMS Daphne	Wm. Beebe, 1924	547, 548	Daphne
Darwin	Charles Darwin	Ecuador	<i>DMA 22ACO 22000</i>	Culpepper, Guerra, one of Los Hermanos
Dassigney's	Phillip Dassigney	Cowley, /9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	San Cristóbal?
Dean's	Sir Anthony Dean	Cowley, /9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Pinzón
Devil's Rock	now 'Corona del Diablo'	David Porter, 1822	none	Onslow
Diable	"devil"	old French	<i>Delisle 1722</i>	uncertain
Diablo	"devil"	old Spanish	??	Marchena
Diamond Rock		David Porter?, 1822	<i>Hooker 1822</i>	Onslow?
Dismal, Rock		David Porter, 1822	none	Onslow
Douwes	(misspelled Downes?)	Robert FitzRoy?	<i>J. Arrowsmith 1839</i>	Genovesa
Dower	(misspelled Downes?)		<i>du Petit-Thouars, 1841</i>	Genovesa
Dowers	(misspelled Downes?)		<i>Vandermaelen 1827</i>	Genovesa
Downes	Lt. John Downes	David Porter?, 1822	<i>Hooker 1822</i>	Pinzón?
		or Downes himself?	none?	Genovesa
Dukes	ship, Woodes Rogers	Edw. Cooke, 1712	(sketch in his book)	San Salvador?
Duncan	Admiral Duncan	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	Pinzón
Dutchess	ship, Stephen Courtney	Edw. Cooke, 1712	(sketch in his book)	Santa Cruz?
Ecuador,	"Archipelago of Ecuador"	Ignacio Hernández	Larrea, 1973	Archipiélago de Colón
Archipiélago de	Admiral Henry Eden?	Ecuador	545, 547	none
Eden	"Elephant Islet"	??	none?	Watson
Elefante, Islote	(in Elizabeth bay)	Dagmar Werner?	Peter R. Grant, 1975	one of Marietas?
Elizabeth	"The Enchanteds"	old Spanish	<i>Ortelius 1589</i>	Archi. de Colón
Encantadas, Las	see Cowley's Enchanted		<i>William Hack 1685</i>	
[Enchanted Island]	Samuel Enderby	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith 1798</i>	none
Enderby	??	??	<i>Vandermaelen 1827</i>	Crossman?
Erasmus	[misspelled Española]	R. Enock, 1914	<i>Richard Mayer 1914</i>	Española
[España]	"Spanish"	Ecuador (11)	524	Hood, Mascarín, McCains, de Tabac?
Española				uncertain
Esperanza, N.S. de la	"Our Lady of Hope"	Fuente F.?	<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	none
Este, Roca	"east rock"	Ecuador	521	Genovesa, [Wolf]
Eures's, Ewres	William Eure	Cowley, /9	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	
Fernandina	Fernando II of Spain;	Ecuador (4)	533, 541, 542	Fernando, Narborough, Ninachumbi?, de Plata
				Turtle
Fernando	Fernando II of Spain	Ignacio Hernández	Larrea, 1973	Fernandina
Floreana	Pres. Juan José Flores	M. Jackson, 1985		Santa María
	["floriferous"]			
Floreana, Islas de la	Pres. Juan José Flores	Decreto Legislativo, 12 April, 1839		Archi. de Colón
Floriana	variant of Floreana	Ecuadorian Constitution, 1835 & 1843		Santa María
Floriana, La	(local usage, ca. 1832)	J. N. Reynolds, 1835		Santa María



Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or attribution	Official name, other name(s)
Foche <i>Galápagos</i> Galápagos, Prov. de Gallego Gardner-by-Charles Gardner-by-Hood [Gasna] Genovesa	?? "tortoise" "Province of Galápagos" Juan de Gallego Adm. Sir Alan Gardner Adm. Sir Alan Gardner? [misspelled, incomplete "of Genoa" (birthplace of Columbus)	?? Old Spanish <i>Ecuador</i> old Spanish James Colnett, 1798 ?? Nuñez Gaona] <i>Ecuador</i> (12)	<i>Brit. Admiralty</i> 1899 <i>Mercator</i> 1569 since 1973 <i>Bellin</i> 1695 <i>A. Arrowsmith</i> 1798 524 various 541	Lobos Archí. de Colón Archí. de Colón Santa María? Jardinero Jardinero uncertain, Wolf? Douwes, Dower, Eure's, Hawk, Nightmare, Quita Sueño, Salud, Sante, [Tower], Tower, [Wenman, Wolf] uncertain San Salvador? Bainbridge Rocks San Cristóbal Bartolomé, Escollo de Darwin?
Geraldino, Isla de Gil, Tierra de Gordon, Rocas Grande Gran Felipe, Islote Guerra [Guerra] Guy Fawkes	?? F. Gil, Viceroy of Peru G. Wold (Norwegian)? "grand" Felipe Degel (a guide) Alonso Torres y Guerra [mislinked to Rábida] Guy Fawkes	Torres (Cruz?) Torres (Cruz?) himself? himself himself (Cruz?) <i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Cruz Doblado</i> 1794 <i>Cruz Doblado</i> 1794 547 V.W.von Hagen, 1949 <i>IOA</i> 20211 <i>Cruz Doblado</i> 1794 V.W.von Hagen, 1949 545, 547	none Banco Hancock Hancock Bank Genovesa (charting error?) uncertain Crossman (& Tortuga?) Darwin & Wolf?
Hancock Bank Hancock, Banco Hawk Herdars, Roches Hermanas, Las dos Hermanos, Los Hermanos, Los dos	Allan Hancock Allan Hancock man-of-war hawk (frigate) ?? (rocks, nr. Campéon) "the two sisters" "the brothers" "the two brothers"	himself himself Vandermaelen? Torres (Cruz?) old Spanish Fuente F.? after Fuente F.? <i>Ecuador</i> James Colnett, 1798 Cabello Balboa?	<i>none</i> 526 <i>L. Duperrey</i> 1822 <i>Vandermaelen</i> 1827 <i>Cruz Doblado</i> 1794 various <i>Fuente F.</i> 1748, <i>Robert Sayer</i> 1775 521 <i>A. Arrowsmith</i> 1798 <i>Cabello Balboa</i> 1584	Banco Hancock Hancock Bank Genovesa (charting error?) uncertain Crossman (& Tortuga?) Darwin & Wolf?
Hobbs, Arrecife Hood Huerfanas, Las	?? Lord Hood "the orphans"	?? James Colnett, 1798 Cabello Balboa?	<i>none</i> ?? 532, 533, 542, 543, 544, 545	none Española Archí. de Colón
Iguana Tree Indefatigable Isabela	(after an iguana in tree) HMS Indefatigable Isabela I of Spain; 1451-1504	W. Robinson, 1936 ?? <i>Ecuador</i> (3)	<i>none</i> ?? 532, 533, 542, 543, 544, 545	one of <i>Marietas</i> Santa Cruz Albermarle, Avachumbi?, S. Gertrudis, S. Margarita, Ysabel
James Jardinero Jardinero	King James II Sir Alan Gardner Sir Alan Gardner?	Cowley, 14/25 <i>Ecuador</i> <i>Ecuador</i>	<i>William Hack</i> 1685 (526) (524)	San Salvador Gardner-by-Charles Gardner-by-Hood, Rodger's Rábida Caamaño Caamaño Caamaño
Jarvis, Jervis Jensen [Jenson] [Johnson]	Admiral John Jarvis ? Jensen (Norwegian)? [misspelled Jensen] [misspelled Jensen]	James Colnett, 1798 himself?	<i>A. Arrowsmith</i> 1798 Alan White, 1972 Lévéque, 1964 Brosset, 1963	Rábida Caamaño Caamaño Caamaño
Kicker Rock	??	James Colnett, 1798	<i>A. Arrowsmith</i> 1798	Leon Dormido
Leon Dormido	"sleeping lion"	<i>Ecuador</i>	(521)	Kicker Rock, Leon Dormiente, Remarkable Rock
Leon Dormiente Little Seymour Loboria, [Loveria] Lobos, Isla	<i>see Leon Dormido</i> (near Post Office Bay) "Wolves (sea lions) Isle"	USAF, WWII <i>Ecuador</i> <i>Ecuador</i>	521 <i>none</i> Margret Wittmer, 1961 521	North Seymour none Foche
Macgowen, Arrecife Magicienne Rocks Marchena	from McGowen's Reef HMS Magicienne Fr. A. de Marchena	J. Colnett?, 1798 ?? <i>Ecuador</i> (9)	524 <i>Brit. Admiralty</i> 1841 551	Cowan Rocks? Bindloe, Bindlos, Diablo, Torres? <i>Cousins</i> A Rock?, Elizabeth?, Big Penguin, Iguana Tree San Cristóbal Santa María Española uncertain Española Arrecife Macgowen San Cristóbal
Mares <i>Marietas</i>	Lodovico Mares "Mariela"	B. Lanza ??	B. Lanza, 1974 <i>none</i>	
Marqueses Mascarenas Mascarín Mazarredo McCain's Beclouded I. McGowen's Reef Mercedes	ship, Edward Cooke ?? ?? ?? ?? now Macgowen, Arrecife Pres. José Flores' wife	Edw. Cooke, 1712 de Villefort? Torres (Cruz?) H. Melville, 1854 J. Colnett?, 1798 José Villamil	<i>none</i> James Burney, 1816 <i>Delisle</i> 1720 <i>Cruz Doblado</i> 1794 "The Encantadas" <i>A. Arrowsmith</i> 1798 de Gueydon, 1846	

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or attribution	Official name, other name(s)
Mosquera	Pres. A. Mosquera?	<i>Ecuador</i>	547, 548	Seal Island
Nameless	'Sin Nombre'	??	528, 547	Sin Nombre
Narborough	Sir John Narborough	Cowley, /10	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Fernandina
Nerus, Rocas	(transliterated Nories?)	<i>Ecuador</i>	551	Nories, North Rocks, Wainman's Little Island
Nightmare	<i>see</i> Quita Sueño	old Spanish	Irving Johnson, 1936	Genovesa
Ninachumbi	"island of fire"	Inca legend	Sarmiento, 1572	Fernandina?
Norfolk	Duke of Norfolk	Cowley, 16/10	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	Santa Cruz
Norris's, Lord	Lord Noris	Cowley, 16/		Pinta
Nories Rocks	Lord Noris	Cowley (Moll?)	<i>Herman Moll 1699</i>	Rocas Nerus
North Rocks		Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1687</i>	Rocas Nerus
[Nuñez]	[incomplete Nuñez Gaona]		various	
Nuñez Gaona	??	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	Wolf
Olmedo	José Joaquín Olmedo	Ignacio Hernández	Larrea, 1973	San Salvador
Onslow	??	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Brit. Admiralty 1899</i>	Corona del Diablo, Devil's Rock, Diamond Rock, Rock Dismal
Osborn	Henry Fairfield Osborn	Wm. Beebe, 1926	524	none
Pamfreys, Roches	??	Vandermaelen?	<i>Vandermaelen 1827</i>	Rocas Bainbridge?
Pan de Azúcar	"sugar loaf"	B. Lanza?	B. Lanza, 1974	Sin Nombre
Phillip's	Sir Richard Phillips	himself?	<i>Neele &amp; Son 1823</i>	Rábida
Pinnacle Rock	(near Black Beach,) ship, Martin Pinzón;	??	526	none
Pinta	(Columbus' caravel)	<i>Ecuador</i> (8)	551	Abingdon, Carlos IV?
Pinzón	Brothers Pinzón;	<i>Ecuador</i> (10)	545	Geraldino, Norris's
	Nina, Pinta captains			Deans, Douwes?, Downes?, Duncan
Pitt, Isla	William Pitt?	??	<i>W. Collins Sons 1974</i>	none
Plata, de	"plate" (silver)	old Spanish	<i>Robert Sayer 1775</i>	Fernandina
Plaza (North, South)	Pres. Leonidas Plaza	<i>Ecuador</i>	547	none
Porter's	Captain David Porter	David Adams	David Porter, 1822	Santa Cruz
Privateer's Rock	the buccaneers	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	A. Rock
[Privateer's Rock]	[mislinked with Dalrimple]	Fuente F.?	V.W.von Hagen, 1949	Genovesa
Quita Sueño	"without sleep"		<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	
Rábida	Convent of la Rábida	<i>Ecuador</i> (13)	545	[Culpepper, Guerra], Jarvis, Jervis, Phillips
Redonda, Roca	"round rock"	Cowley (Hack?)	543	Redondo Rock
[Redondo] Rock	[misspelled Redonda]	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	
Remarkable Rock		Edw. Cooke, 1712	none	Leon Dormido
		& W. Rogers, 1712	none	Rocas Dalrimple
Rendezvous Rock	<i>see</i> Burra, Redonda, Rycot	Union, etc.		
Roca(s), Rock(s)	popular usage in WWII	U. S. Army, WWII	none	Baltra
"Rock, The"	Commodore J. Rodgers	David Porter, 1822	none	Jardinero
Rodgers', [Rogers]	??	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	none
Rycot, Rycout Rock				
Salud	"health"	old Spanish	Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894	uncertain
St. Charles		??	Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894	Santa María
St. Barnabe	"St. Barnaby"	??	<i>Desisle 1722</i>	uncertain
San Bernardo	"St. Bernard"	old Spanish	Bur.Amer.Rep., 1894	San Salvador
San Carlos	"St. Charles"	??	??	Santa María
San Clemente	"St. Clement"	Fuente F.?	<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	San Cristóbal
San Cristóbal	"St. Christopher" (to honor Columbus)	<i>Ecuador</i> (1)	521	Charles, Chatham, Dassigney's?, Grande, Marqueses, Mercedes, San Clemente
San Marcos	"St. Mark"	Fuente F.?	<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	uncertain
		after Fuente F.?	<i>Robert Sayer 1775</i>	San Salvador
San Salvador	Columbus's first landfall, in Caribbean	<i>Ecuador</i> (5)	545, 547	Carenero?, Dukes?, Gil?, James, Olmedo, San Bernardo, San Marcos, Santiago, Tabac, Yorks
Santa Cruz	"holy cross"	<i>Ecuador</i> (6)	528, 547	Bolivia, Chaves, Chavez, Dutches?, Indefatigable, Norfolk, Porter's, [Santiago], Valdez, [Vera Cruz]
Santa Fe	Spanish city	<i>Ecuador</i> (7)	523, 528	Barrington
Santa Fe, Isote de	(just off Santa Fe)	B. Lanza	B. Lanza, 1974	Barrington Islet

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or attribution	Official name, other name(s)
Santa Gertrudix	ship, Alonso Torres	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	<b>Isabela</b>
Santa Gertrudiz	ship, Alonso Torres	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado n.d.</i>	<b>Isabela</b>
Santa Isabel	patron saint of Isabela?	Fuente F.?	<i>Fuente F. 1748</i>	<b>Isabela</b>
Santa Margarita	"St. Margaret"	old Spanish	James Burney, 1816	<b>Isabela?</b>
Santa María	Columbus' flagship	Ecuador (2)	526, 529	[Charles], Floreana, Gallego?, Mascarín, St. Charles, San Carlos, Sta. María de l'Aguada, Saute
St. María de l'Aguada	"S. Mary of the Water"	old Spanish	<i>Herman Moll ca. 1700</i>	<b>Santa María</b>
St. María, Islas de	"St. Mary, Isles of"	old Spanish	<i>Robert Sayer 1775</i>	Brattle & Crossman
Santa Rosalia	(poetic license)	K. Vonnegut, 1985	"Galapagos"	none
Santé	"health"	Le Sieur de Villefort?, 1700	<i>Delisle 1720</i>	uncertain
<i>Santiago</i>	"St. Iago"	old Spanish	??	<b>San Salvador</b>
[ <i>Santiago</i> ]	[misplaced @ Sta. Cruz]	Bur. Amer. Rep., 1894	Joseph Slevin, 1959	<b>Santa María</b>
[ <i>Saute</i> ]	[misspelled Santé]	de Villefort, 1700	521, 523	Schiavoni Reef
Schiavoni, Arrecife	??	Ecuador	<i>Brit. Admiralty 1899</i>	<b>Arrecife Schiavoni</b>
Schiavoni Reef	??	U. S. Army, WWII	<i>U. S. Army 1943</i>	<b>Mosquera</b>
Seal Island	(due to sea lions there)	Ecuador	547, 548	Little Seymour, North Seymour
Seymour	Lord Hugh Seymour	??	(547, 548)	<b>Seymour</b>
Seymour, North	Lord Hugh Seymour	??	??	<b>Baltra</b>
Seymour, South	Lord Hugh Seymour	Ecuador	(528, 547)	Anónima, Bewel Rock, Pan de Azúcar
Sin Nombre	"without name"	??	(547, 548)	uncertain
Solano	??	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	none
Sombrero Chino	"Chinese hat"	Ecuador	(545, 547)	none
Tabac, (de, à)	"tobacco"	Le Sieur de Villefort?, 1700	<i>Delisle 1722</i>	<b>Española?</b>
[Tabaco]	[misplaced at Crossman]	old Spanish	James Burney, 1816	uncertain
Tejada	??	Torres (Cruz?)	Bur. Amer. Rep., 1894	??
Terrapin Rock	turtle	??	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	none?
Tiburón, Islotes	"shark" (near Villamil) (also used by Lanza for Beagle)	B. Lanza?	Bur. Amer. Rep. 1894	??
Torres	Alonso Torres y Guerra	himself (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	uncertain
Tortuga	"turtle"	Ecuador	529	Brattle, one of Los Hermanos?
<i>Tortuga, Islote</i>	(another, off Española)	local usage	<i>none?</i>	none
[Tower]	[misspelled Tower]	??	<i>Nat. Geographic 1921</i>	<b>Genovesa</b>
Tower	var. on "Dower?"	A. Gerbault, 1929	<i>Brit. Admiralty 1375</i>	<b>Fernandina</b>
Turtle			<i>none</i>	
Union, Roca	"union rock"	Ecuador	532	none
Valdès, Tierra de	??	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado 1794</i>	uncertain
Valdez, Tierra de	??	Torres (Cruz?)	<i>Cruz Doblado n.d.</i>	uncertain
Venecia	Venice (canals of)	C&F Angermeyer?	??	none
[Vera Cruz]	[used in error]	U. S. Army, WWII	<i>none</i>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>
Wainman	Lord Wainman	Cowley, 16/	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	<b>Wolf</b>
Wainman's Little Island	Lord Wainman	Cowley (Hack?)	<i>William Hack 1685</i>	<b>Rocas Nerus</b>
Watson	??	Ecuador	526	Elefante
[Wenam]	[misspelled Wainman]	David Porter, 1822	<i>Hooker 1822</i>	
[Wenman]	[misspelled Wainman]	Cowley, /10		
[Weriman]	[misspelled Wainman]		<i>Blondeau ca. 1780</i>	none
Whale, Roca	"whale rock"	Ecuador	521	one of Los Hermanos, Nuñez Gaona?, Wainman
Wolf	geologist Teodoro Wolf	Ecuador	<i>DMA 22ACO 22000</i>	[Wenman], [Weriman]
[Wood's Isle]	[mislinked to Ewres & typographical error?]	<b>Genovesa</b> H. Melville, 1854	Joseph Slevin, 1959 "The Encantadas"	Hood's?
York's	James, Duke of York	Cowley, 14/10	<i>none</i>	<b>San Salvador</b>
Ysabel	"Isabela"	old Spanish	various	<b>Isabela</b>